

(5) The Secretary is authorized to exercise the authority set forth in section 504(b)(1) of the Act to consider, on an annual basis, requests from domestic manufacturers of apparel products made of worsted wool fabrics described in section 504(a) to modify the limitation on the quantity of imports of worsted wool fabrics under headings 9902.51.11 and 9902.51.12 of the HTS.

(6) The Secretary is authorized to determine, under section 504(b)(3) of the Act, whether the limitation on the quantity of imports of worsted wool fabrics under headings 9902.51.11 and 9902.51.12 of the HTS should be modified and to recommend to the President that appropriate modifications be made.

(7) The Secretary is authorized to issue regulations to implement the provisions of sections 501 and 504(b) of the Act, the implementation of which have been delegated to the Secretary pursuant to paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 6 of this proclamation.

(8) The USTR is authorized to exercise the authority set forth in section 504(a) of the Act to monitor market conditions in the United States for the worsted wool articles specified in that section.

(9) In order to reflect a change in the name of a designated beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP, general note 4(a) to the HTS is modified by striking "Western Samoa" and by inserting in alphabetical sequence in lieu thereof "Samoa" in the enumeration of independent beneficiary developing countries.

(10) Samoa is designated as a least-developed beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP and title V of the 1974 Act. In order to reflect such designation, general note 4(b)(i) to the HTS, enumerating those countries designated as least-developed beneficiary developing countries for purposes of the GSP, is modified by inserting in alphabetical sequence "Samoa."

(11) In order to provide that India is again treated as a beneficiary developing country with respect to certain certified handloomed cotton fabrics for purposes of the GSP program, the HTS is modified as provided in section C of the Annex to this proclamation.

(12) Any provisions of previous proclamations and Executive Orders that are incon-

sistent with the actions taken in this proclamation are superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(13) This proclamation is effective on the date of signature of this proclamation, except that the designation of Samoa as a least-developed beneficiary developing country shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date that is 60 days from the date of publication of this proclamation in the *Federal Register*.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of December, in the year of our Lord two thousand, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fifth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., December 5, 2000]

NOTE: This proclamation and the attached annexes were published in the *Federal Register* on December 6. This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

**Letter to Congressional Leaders on
Modifications to the List of
Beneficiary Developing Countries
Under the Generalized System of
Preferences**

December 1, 2000

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

I hereby notify you of my intent to modify the list of beneficiary developing countries under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), which offers duty-free access to the U.S. market for eligible products imported from designated beneficiary developing countries. Specifically, I intend to change the designation of "Western Samoa" to "Samoa," to reflect this nation's current name, in the list of beneficiary developing countries and to designate Samoa as a least-developed beneficiary developing country under the GSP. I have carefully considered the criteria in sections 501 and 502 of the Trade Act of 1974 and have determined that it is appropriate to designate Samoa as such.

This notice is submitted in accordance with section 502(f) of the Trade Act of 1974.

Sincerely,

William J. Clinton

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Albert Gore, Jr., President of the Senate. This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

The President's Radio Address

December 2, 2000

Good morning. Congress is on its way back to Washington after an extended break. It is very important that we get right back to business and fulfill our responsibility to give our children a world-class education.

Earlier this year I sent Congress a budget that would make vital investments in education, a budget that puts our children first by investing more in our schools and demanding more from them; by modernizing old schools, building new ones, reducing class sizes; by hiring more well-prepared teachers, expanding after-school programs, and turning around failing schools. That was way back in February. Ten months have passed since then; three seasons have turned; and Congress decided to break for the election without passing an education budget.

But this week Congress returns to session with still time to get the job done. Congress should pass the education budget as its first order of business. Fortunately, we're already standing on common ground. When Congress left town, we had already reached an historic agreement with members of both parties. A broad, bipartisan coalition has pledged to provide much-needed funding to reduce class size, to provide crucial repairs for crumbling schools, to improve teacher quality, to expand Head Start, after-school programs, Pell grants, and support for students with disabilities. I hope when Congress comes back, these commitments to our children will be kept.

Even in the final days of this session, Congress should remember those first, fundamental obligations. Now is not the time to walk away from the agreement we made, especially so close to the finish line.

A lot is at stake here—the condition of our schools, the quality of our teachers, most important, the education of our children. Today I'm releasing a report that shows exactly what's at stake for the children in all 50 states. If Congress fails to pass the bipartisan education budget, California, for example, stands to lose almost three-quarters of a billion dollars in additional funds. New York could lose more than \$40 million for more after-school and summer school programs alone. Illinois could lose nearly \$70 million in added support for students with disabilities.

With America facing the largest student enrollment in history and with an historic agreement so close to conclusion, there's no reason why we shouldn't work together across party lines to get this job done. If we do, we can complete this year's unfinished business and continue the work of preparing our Nation to meet the challenges of the years to come.

We can also meet our other pressing priorities, from the health of our families to the safety of our neighborhoods, and ensure that we continue to expand the circle of opportunity until it embraces Americans from every corner of our country and every walk of life.

The holiday season is the perfect time to reflect on the values that unite us. As families, there's nothing we hold more dear than our children. As a nation, there is nothing more important to our future than our children and their education. As every parent knows, a good education is a gift that keeps on giving for a lifetime. So let's join together, two parties but one country, to give our children the schools, the teachers, and the future they deserve.

Thanks for listening.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:06 a.m. from the Oval Office at the White House.

Remarks at the Kennedy Center Honors Reception

December 3, 2000

Thank you very much. Thank you, Senator. *[Laughter]* I'm trying to get used to that. I want to—*[laughter]*—look, I've got to take